SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR

Received up to 30th September, 1880.

POLITICAL.

The Anjuman-i-Panjab of the 24th September praises General Roberts in no measured terms Kandahar. for his glorious march from Kabul to Kandahar, and remarks that his illness is a source of great anxiety to the Government and the country, because his services are still much needed in Kandahar. It is not obvious what policy the Government intends to pursue in regard to Kandahar in future. We are afraid that the Government will ultimately abandon it. If it is to be abandoned, why should it not be abandoned at once, in order that we may be saved a great deal of trouble and expense. We are strongly opposed to its abandonment. It is not wise that we should first conquer a country at a great cost and then give it gratis to any man. The annexation of Kandahar recommends itself on several grounds. First, trade would be encouraged. Secondly, the Afghans would not have the courage to raise their heads. They would feel that if they rebelled, the British troops would be able to invade Afghanistan both from the east and the south. Thirdly, if Kandahar were annexed,

Circulation, 380 copies.



it would be considered a recompense for our enormous losses, otherwise the war will be looked upon as perfectly useless.

Circulation, 120 copies.

The Ahsan-ul-Akhbar of the 16th September (received on the 28th idem) states that some Turkey and the Musaltime ago a telegram was received from London to the effect that some seditious papers had been sent from Constantinople to India. We were very anxious to know what those papers were. We have lately been convinced that these so-called seditious papers were no other than the Pek-i-Islam, which declared that the Sultan of Turkey was the Caliph of the Muhammadan world. The whole Native Press has already refuted the statement of the Pek-i-Islam and proved that the Caliphate was over, and no one can now be considered a Caliph. However, it should be observed that although the Sultan of Turkey is not a Caliph, the Indian Musalmans have great sympathy with him, as we have repeatedly pointed out. They cannot but be grieved to see Turkey, or rather any Muhammadan state, ruined.

Circulation, 282 copies. The Aligarh Institute Gazette of the 28th September states
that it appears from the Aljawaib of
The same.

Constantinople that the Sultan of
Turkey has lately bestowed third class
fejidi medals upon Shekh Muhammad Roge and Shekh Abdul

Mejidi medals upon Shekh Muhammad Roge and Shekh Abdul Rahman, and fourth class medals upon Haji Karim Muhammad, Abdul Husain Shirazi and Maulvi Hidayat-ulla of Bombay. It is well known that powers which are on friendly terms with each other can bestow honours and titles upon each other's subjects. The question is, what is the best way in which this should be done in accordance with the recognised principles of international law? In our opinion the best way would be that when one Government wishes to bestow any medals upon the subjects of another Government, it should make them over to the representative of the latter at its capital; he should send them to his own Government, and it should send them to the persons for whom they are intended

through the proper channel. But there is reason to think that the course which is generally followed at present is that a Government sends medals to its own Consul at the country in which the persons for whom they are intended live, and he makes them over to them without even obtaining permission from the Government whose subjects they are. This is a very objectionable course. If it is in vogue, it should be stopped. When any foreign power bestows a medal upon a native, at all events the Consul of that power in India should obtain permission from the Government of India before making it over to him. If the Consul does not ask permission, he himself should obtain it before accepting the medal.

The Aljawaib states, on the authority of the Wakt, that the Jaridi-La-Turkey contradicts the rumour spread by the Daily News that some seditious papers have been sent to India from The Aljawaib also states that a telegram, Constantinople. received from India, has been published in a European paper to the effect that some Musalmans, who had seditious papers with them, have lately been arrested in India. We have not seen nor heard of any of the seditious papers which are said to have been received from Constantinople, nor have we heard of any Musalmans having been arrested. It is difficult to realize how these rumours originated. We have not seen the Pek-i-Islam which has been started at Constantinople. The Musalmans of India enjoy every ease and comfort and full religious liberty. Moreover, they are well acquainted with the power of England. Under these circumstances, it is simply impossible that they should ever dream of rebelling against the Government.

The Naiar-i-Azam of the 20th September publishes a communicated article on the Afghan war.

The writer states that it is not surprising that, although the British troops have been in Afghanistan
for a long time, the Afghans have not yet given up their
opposition. The fact of the matter is that they are a barbarous and lawless people, and no amount of severity can have

Circulation, 115 copies.

any effect upon them. The Government declared war against the late Amir Sher Ali because he admitted a Russian mission into his capital. But this was no good cause for No man can interfere in the affairs of his neighbour until he receives some injury. Sher Ali did not allow the Russians to establish a military cantonment in He only a welcomed a Russian mission. Afghanistan. This did not warrant us in the declaration of war against him. Moreover, it should be observed that the way to prevent Russian intrigues is not by making the Afghans our enemies. They are as it were the porters of the gates of India, and we should make them our friends and not our It will be remembered that the late Lord Lawrence protested against the war. If his advice had been adopted, the immense loss of men and money which the war has involved would have been avoided. The country has suffered much from the war. It has swallowed up the famine insurance fund, which has displeased the people. High prices have been prevailing in the country owing to the transport of large quantities of grain to the frontier. Now that Abdul Rahman Khan has been appointed Amir of Kabul and Ayub Khan has been defeated and driven away from Kandahar, the Government should put a stop to the war and withdraw all its troops to India.

Circulation, 330 copies.

The Mirat-ul-Hind for September denounces the Afghan war, and urges that the Government should make over Kandahar to Abdul Rahman and withdraw the British troops to India. It is surprising that our English contemporaries recommend the annexation of Kandahar. It is a matter of satisfaction that Lord Hartington appears to be opposed to its annexation. India could ill afford to bear the cost of administration and of the army which would have to be kept there in the event of annexation. If the enormous sum of 24 krores of rupees which has been uselessly spent upon the war had been devoted to the development of the resources of the country, the condition of the people would have been considerably improved.

THE NATIVE STATES.

The Jaipur Gazette (Extraordinary) of the 21st September, The late Maharaja of publishes a brief account of the funeof Jaipur. ral procession of the late Maháraja of Jaipur, and refers to the nomination of Thakur Kaim Singh by him at the time of his death as his successor. The same paper, in its issue of the 22nd September, publishes a short account of the life of the late Maharaja and praises him for his noble qualities. In the end the editor remarks :-"The noble Maharaja was singular in his love of generosity. He was never forgetful of the interest of the people over whom Providence had placed him to rule. It was his constant endeavour to devise measures and means calculated to promote the prosperity and well-being of his subjects. All the public institutions and improvements of the city owe their origin to him. In his private life he was all kindness to his people. In his intercourse with others, he was very frank and simple. He never for a moment thought it beneath him to mix, mingle, and talk freely with his servants and His Highness's greatest pleasure was in doing works of public utility, and hence he gave sanction for all public works with unstinted hands. What more could he give to his people than the inestimable boons of light and water without any tax? The Hindus, as a people, have all shaved their heads and beards as a mark of national mourning. The Maharaja will be ever remembered with feelings of deep regret and concern by people of all ranks, and he has by his good grace left an indelible mark of attachment on the heart

(The death of the Maháraja is noticed with deep regret by many newspapers and is considered a national loss.)

of every man which will never be effaced."

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The Mirat-ul-Hind (Lucknow) for September states that, although one census has already been taken in India, several false rumours

Circulation, 275 copies.

Circulation, 330 oupies.

are current in Lucknow about the next census. Some ignorant persons are of opinion that the object of the Government is to levy recruits for service in Afghanistan. The better informed people should assure them that the Afghan war has ended, and that even if recruits were wanted, the Government would not take them from among the inhabitants of Lucknow, who were unfit for military service. Some persons are of opinion that the taking of a census is a prelude to the introduction of a house-tax. But they are mistaken. If the Government intended to introduce a house-tax, there would be no necessity for counting the inmates of houses. It would be quite sufficient to assess the value of each house. Moreover. there is no reason to think that any new tax will be introduced. On the contrary, it is expected that even the license-tax will be abolished next year. Sir John Strachey introduced a Bill in the Legislative Council for the abolition of the octroi duty on grain. If the Bill were passed and the octroi duty abolished, the municipal committees would no doubt impose a house-tax or some other tax to recoup the loss. But the Bill has been rejected by the Council, and Sir John Strachey himself is going to retire from the service at the end of the year. The younger brother of Lord Northbrook has been appointed to succeed him. It will be remembered that Lord Northbrook made himself very popular by abolishing the odious income-tax. His brother will probably never introduce a new tax.

The case of Munshi Inmunicated article, the substance of darman.

which is as follows:—It is difficult to realize why the Hindus have raised so wild a clamour about the case of Munshi Indarman. They should be ashamed of this. The display of partiality towards the Musulmans as against the Hindus is the right policy. The lamb is always sacrified, and not the lion or the tiger. Is there any large Hindu kingdom over the face of the earth whose enmity the Government could fear? Is there any reason to suspect

the issue of a proclamation of a religious war from any Hindu kingdom like Turkey? Are the Afghans Hindus, who could induce the Government to adopt a conciliatory policy towards the Hindus of India? Is there any reason to suspect that the Hindus may intrigue with the Russians? Did the Hindus kill Lord Mayo and Mr. Justice Norman, that the Government should consider them dangerous? Is the Nizam of Haidarabad a Mulhar Rao that he could be deposed formal administration? Is Munshi Indarman a Musalman that the Government should have shown any consideration to him? The Hindus are bern to bear every ill. Their fathers quietly bore everything, and they must also do so. They are born slaves. It is strange that they should think themselves to be free! They have foolishly raised a hue and cry. No one listens to them. They are deserving, of this treatment. It will, be remembered that the Musalmans cruelly murdered Imam Husain, who was a descendant of their Prophet, and subjected his women to great indignity. It is not wonderful if they have dishonoured Munshi Indarman. We are inclined to believe that the Magistrate punished him in order that he might be saved from the sharp-edged sword of the editor of the Jam-i-Jamshed. The Abbasides demolished Muhammadan mosques. The tearing up of the books of Indarman is nothing compared with the demolition. of masjids. The Hindu should rather be thankful to the Musalman in that his life has been spared.

The Jam-i-Jamshed (Moradabad) of the 19th September Circulation, (received on the 28th idem), referring The same. to the case of Munshi Indarman, states that on appeal the Sessions Judge of Moradabad has reduced the fine from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100.

125 copi

A correspondent of the Rahbar-i-Hind of the 28th Sep- Circulation tember, writing from Atak, complains The alleged misconduct of some European solof the alleged misconduct of some diers towards two natives at Atak, European soldiers towards two well-to-

do natives at Atak. The writer states that when the natives were driving a tandem near the ferry, some European soldiers who had some camels with them came from the opposite direction. The soldiers obstructed the way and harassed them. When they remonstrated with them, they abused them and threatened to throw them out of the carriage. Soon after the colonel of the regiment to which those soldiers belonged arrived. The natives complained to him that the soldiers had abused them and threatened to beat them. He replied that it would have been a good thing if they had beaten them. The natives asked for justice. On this he told them to "go to hell," smiled, and went away. The editor remarks that the ili-treatment of the natives by Europeans is an old complaint, and the Government should adopt some measures to remove it.

Circulation, 685 copies. The Oudh Akhbár of the 29th September expresses deep

The Naini Tal catas- regret at the Naini Tal catastrophe trophe.

and appeals to the charity of the natives on behalf of the widows and children of those persons who were killed by the landslip.

The Lahore Gazette of the 27th September urges that as
the next Lahore darbar is to be held
in honour of the Afghan war, and as
it will be the first darbar of Lord Ripon, not only the native
chiefs of the Panjab but the other great chiefs of India should
be invited to it.

Circulation,

The Mihir-i-Nimroz of the 23rd September complains that the inhabitants of the villages which are situated on the banks of the Ganges have suffered heavy losses from the late floods, and urges that the Government should render relief to them.

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NAME.	LOCALITY.	LOCALITY. LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF PAPER. DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
					1880.	1880.	
1 Anab-i-Panjab	Lahore Urdu		Bi-weekly	Bi-weekly Divan Buta Singh, Septr. 24th & 27th Septr. 27th & 30th	Septr. 24th & 27th	Septr. 27th & 30th respectively.	660 copies.
2 Afzal-ul-Akhbar	Muzaffar-	Ditto	Weekly	×	. 20th	" 28th	123
	Agra Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Akbar. Khwaja Usuf Ali, Ali Husain Khan	" 21st " 16th	26th	280
	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto Ditto	Kamta Prasad	, 25th	29th	125 ". (in- 925 copies (in- cluding 55
A them - Jaleage	Jalesar	Ditto	Tri-monthly, Muhammad	Muhammad Wajih-	" 19th	" 26th	copies taken by Govt.) 64 copies.
	Lucknow, E, Disto	Dieto Dieto Dieto	Weekly Ditto	dangs Prasad Puran Chand Sayyid Fakhr-ud-	, 24th	28th 26th 26th	88
Aligarh Institute Genette.	Aligarh		-Bi-weekly	Golab Rai	" 25th & 28th	" 27th & 30th respectively,	
19 Anjeman-i-Bind	Lucknow,	Unda	weekly	Chandan Lal	" 18th & 25th	., 24th & 29th respectively.	Govt.)

List of parers examined—(continued).

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LOCALITY. LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE,	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
13 Anjuman-i-Panjdb Lahore Urdu	Labore		w Weekly	Mir Nusar Ali	1880. Septr. 24th	1880. Septr. 27th	380 copies (in- cluding 200
14 Anwar-ul-Akhber Lucknow,	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Tegh Bahadur	" 20th & 27th	" 25th & 29th	copies taken by Govt.) 100 copies.
16 Berdr Samdchdr	Akola	Marathi-Eng-	Ditto	Khande Rao Balaji,	" 27th	, 30th	250 **
16 Dabdaba-i-Quieri . 17 Dabir-i-Hind	Bareilly Allababad,	b	Ditto	The Maria	" 25th	, 29th	220 250
18 Delki Punch	Lahore Benares	Ditto	Ditto	Hussin Ali	" 27th 24th	. 29th	875 s
4	Gwalior Lucknow, Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu, Urdu Hindi-Eng-B	0.00		" 19th 23rd 28rd	" 26th 26th	100
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2	Benares	Hindi-Urdu,			. 24th	. 26th	copi
27 Koukab-t-Hind	Lucknow, Urdu		Bi-monthly,	Bi-monthly, Revd. J. Craven			copies taken by Govt.) 362 copies.

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	Fateh-ud-din	Sayyid	Bulaqi Das Gobardhan	Ghulam Muhr Puran Chand	Muhib ul-lah Kishan Nerain	Mokand Ram	Muhammad Nabi Bakhah	Amjid Ali Muhammad	Revd. E. M. Muhammad Sheo Prasad	Sajjad Husain Muhammad Azim, Kikhi Kesh
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28 Khair Kha 29 Kawi Vaci 80 Kok-i-Nür	31 Lahore Gazette	Lawrence	Lytton Gazette Merwer Gazette	Mashir-i-Qaisor Mehr-i: Zardfat	Mikir-r-Nimroz Mirat-ul-i-Hind	Vitra 75	Kafarrak D	Naiar-i-Azam Najmul Akhbdr	No Appen	49 Oudh Punch 50 Panjabi- Ahhber 51 Patinio Ahhber
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List of papers examined—(concluded).

	LOGALITE.	Language.	MONTHLY, WEEKT, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DAYS OF BEGSIFE.	CIRCULATION.
59 Premod Sindles	Umraoti Marathi		Weekly	Rahvant Gobind Sa. Septr. 27th		1880 Septr. 30th	125 copies.
Prince of Wales	Wales' Meerus	··· Urda	Ditto	tarkar. Rai Ganeshi Lal		* * 7	2
-LAMBER	Allahabad,	Ditto	Ditto	Siraj-ud-din Ahmad	., 26th	" 27th	100
Rabbar-i-Hind	Labore		Ditto	Nadir Ali Shah	, 28th	30ch	5 3 5
Sabka Kapurthala	Capurthale	9	Ditto	Barkst Ali	25th	, 28th	
afti-i-Hind	Amritaar,	Disto	Ditto	Revd. Kajab Ali	Augt. 28th, 4th,	, 26th	
61 Said-ul-Akhber B	Budaun	Diffe	Ditto	Afal Ali	Septr. 16th	498P	
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PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

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